form of gross capital formation is estimated at Rs. 3104 crores for the year 1989-90 for which the latest published figures are available.

(b) The Government of India made available a subsidy of Rs. 5185 crores through fertiliser to the agriculture sector in 1991-92. On food, the subsidy was Rs. 2850 crores in 1991-92 which was paid to the Food Corporation of India. The subsidy on electricity and irrigation for which published figures are available for the latest year 1989-90 is Rs. 646 crores and Rs. 3509 crores respectively.

Licensing of Dairy industry

3318. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Milk and Dairy products industry which was delicensed is again brought under licensed category; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) and (b) The Government has, with a view to maintain and increase supply of liquid milk of desired quality in the interests of the general public, issued the Milk and Milk Products Order on 9th June, 1992 for regulating the production, supply and distribution of milk and milk product under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Import of maize through NAFED

3319. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) was it a fact that maize was imported through "NAFED" to meet the demand of poultry farmers during 1988-89, if so, what was the quantity imported and at what price and how it was distributed;

(b) whether there were any complaints in this regard, if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether these complaints were examined; and

(d) if so, with what effect indicating the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) 2 lakh metric tonnes of maize received as donation from U.S.A. during the year 1988-89 was handled and distributed by NAFED.

Freight charges amounting to US $ 9.05 million were borne by the Government of India.

60 per cent of the donated maize was earmarked for poultry sector.

Maize was distributed at Rs. 1700/- per metric tonne through agencies nominated by the respective State Governments.

In addition, 0.78 lakh metric tonnes of maize valued at US $ 10.15 million was imported by NAFED on commercial basis from Argentina for supply to poultry farmers and other consumers. This quantity was sold by NAFED on commercial terms. The sale price varied from Rs. 2190 to Rs. 2700/- per metric tonne.

(b) to (d) Major complaint related to sale of maize by NAFED to Bharat Krishak Samaj (BKS) and big traders. This complaint was enquired into and the Enquiry Officer concluded that NAFED had taken adequate precautions to lay the responsibility on B.K.S. to allot imported maize only to its farmer members. Further, there appeared to be no malafide or culpable negligence on the part of NAFED in affecting the sale of commercial maize to B.K.S.

The other complaint regarding delivery of maize to the farmers and regarding dis-proportionate release of quota pertained to the perform-

ance of the agencies nominated by the respective State Governments to handle donated maize. The allocated quantity of donated maize was lifted by State nominated agencies on the basis of their relative capacities. Commercial imported maize was not planned to be proportionately allocated on the basis of the size of poultry population in the different States.

सोयाबीन का उत्पादन

3320. **चौधरी हरि सिंह** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1990-91 और 1991-92 के वर्षों के दौरान सोयाबीन का राज्यवार कितना-कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) सोयाबीन की खेती के मुख्य क्षेत्र कौन-कौन से हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार सोयाबीन की खेती के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र को बढ़ाने का विचार रखती हैं,

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गये हैं ; और

(ङ) सोयाबीन की प्रति एकड़ उपज को बढ़ा कर इसकी पैदावार को उन्नत देशों की पैदावार के समकक्ष लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुल्लापल्ली रामचन्द्रन) : (क) 1990-91 और 1991-92 के दौरान सोयाबीन के राज्यवार उत्पादन को संलग्न विवरण में दिखाया गया है । **(नीचे देखिये)** ।

(ख) सोयाबीन की खेती करने वाले मुख्य क्षेत्र हैं, मध्य प्रदेश जिसमें अधिकतम क्षेत्र आता है तथा उसके बाद आते हैं महाराष्ट्र राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा गुजरात ।

(ग) 1992-93 के दौरान सोयाबीन के तहत आने वाले क्षेत्र में लगभग दो लाख हेक्टेअर की वृद्धि करने का कार्यक्रम है ।

(घ) सोयाबीन को "तिलहन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम" के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है जो कि एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना है । इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत उत्पादन के लिये सहायता देकर तथा बीजों के वितरण, पौध संरक्षक उपायों, छिड़कवकों, उन्नत उपस्करों, रहजोबियम कल्चर वितरण तथा अन्य मदों के माध्यम से सोयाबीन की खेती को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है । सोयाबीन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 14 राज्य शामिल किए गये हैं ।

(ङ) सोयाबीन के उत्पादन को विकसित देशों के बराबर ले आने के लिये उन्नत किस्मों के विकास एवं वितरण, राइजोबियम खेती को लोकप्रिय बनाने और बेहतर प्रक्रियाओं के पैकेज जैसे प्रमुख प्रयासों के लिए प्रस्ताव किया गया है ।

विवरण

1990-91 और 1991-92 के दौरान सोयाबीन का उत्पादन

(उत्पादन '000 मी० टन में)

राज्य	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	0.4	1.0
अरूणाचल प्रदेश	2.6	—
गुजरात	14.7	19.0
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.2	—
कर्नाटक	4.9	11.0
मध्य प्रदेश	2003.0	1887.0
महाराष्ट्र	189.3	133.0
मेघालय	0.9	—
नागालैंड	2.1	—
उड़ीसा	0.8	—
राजस्थान	160.4	149.0